Divisor-sum(p) = 1

Divisor-sum(p1p2) = 1+p1+p2

Divisor-sum(p1^2) = p+1

Divisor-sum(n\*p) where gcd(n, p) = 1 = (div(n)-1)\*p

28 = 2^2\*7 =div 28

Div(28) = 7 \* div(4)

Discover and/or research sum of divisor function.

Singleton-algorithm

General sieve-like algorithm

From primes algo

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12 is smallest abundant = 16

What is sum of all numbers that can’t be written as sum of two abundants

Seems actually pretty similar to the first super-advanced problem you solved